

Missiskoui



Standard.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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THE
MISSISKOUI STANDARD
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BY
J. D. GILMAN,
To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

What is Man?

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Oh! what is man? Creation's wonder;
An angel half, and half a brute;
A frown can tear his heart asunder;
A tear can make his passions mute.

Vice, Virtue, both were his devotion;
Now bound in chains—now rob'd in power;

The king of earth, the king of ocean;

Yet ruled by passion every hour.

From him bloom pleasure's every flower;
But oh! too soon their beauty flies;

A thousand cares and pains o'erpower;

And then he ripens, droops and dies.

Today his fertile thoughts develop;

What mortal eye had ne'er survey'd;

To-morrow earth doth seal or wrap up;

And humble him whom dust had made.

THE FORGED PATENT.

The changes which the last twenty years have wrought in Illinois, would be incredible to one who has not witnessed them. At that period our settlements were few, and the spirit of enterprise that now pervades every corner of the State, had not then been awakened.—The bluff of our own beautiful river had never sent back the echo of the steam engine. Without a market for their produce the farmers confined their labors, to the wants of their own families. Corn was nearly the only crops raised, and from the time it was 'laid by' the end of July, till 'putting time' in November, was a holiday and the intervening period was passed in idleness, except on Saturday. On that day, duly as it arrived, the settlers far and near, collected at the distillery, & amused themselves with shooting at a mark, 'trading nags,' and too often, when the tin cup had passed freely around, in fighting.

This is by no means a picture of all the settlements of that early period, but that it is graphically true of many, none of our oldest settlers deny. But to my narrative. One Saturday afternoon in the year 1829, a young man was seen approaching with slow and weary steps, the house, or rather distillery, of squire Crosby, of Brant's Prairie, an obscure settlement on the Military Tract. As usual on that day, a large collection of people were amusing themselves at Crosby's, who owned the only distillery in that region, ... was a magistrate, and regarded by the settlers as a rich and great man.

The youth who now came up to the group was apparently about twenty-one years of age, of slender form, fair and delicate complexion, with the air of one accustomed to good society. It was evident at a glance that he was not inured to the hardship of a frontier life, or labor of any kind. But his dress wore a strange contrast with his appearance and manners. He wore a hunting shirt of the coarsest linsey-woolsey, a common straw hat, and a pair of deerskin moccasins. A large pack completed his equipment.

Every one gazed with curiosity upon the new comer. In their eagerness to learn who he was, whence he came, and what was his business, the horse-swap was left unfinished,—the rifle was laid aside, and even the tin cup had a temporary respite.

The young man approached Squire Crosby, by whom even a stranger could distinguish as the principal personage among them, & anxiously inquired for a house where he could be accommodated; saying that he was extremely ill and felt the symptoms of an approaching fever.

Crosby eyed him keenly and suspiciously for a moment without uttering a word. Knaves and swindlers had been recently abroad, and the language of the youth betrayed that he was 'a yankee,' a name at that time associated in the minds of the ignorant with every thing that is base. Mistaking the silence and hesitation of Crosby, for fear of his inability to pay, the stranger smiled and said, 'I am not without money,' and putting his hand to his pocket to give ocular proof of the assertion, he was horror struck to find that his pocket book was gone. It contained every cent of his money, besides papers of great value to him.

Without a farthing—without even a single letter or paper to attest that his character was honorable—in a strange land and sickness rapidly coming upon him—

these feelings nearly drove him to despair. The Squire who prided himself on his sagacity in detecting villains, now found use of his tongue. With a loud and sneering laugh he said, 'Stranger, you are barking up the wrong tree if you think to catch me with that arr Yankee trick of yours. He proceeded in that inhuman strain, seconded by nearly every one present, for the 'Squar' was powerful, and 'ew dared to displease him. The youth felt keenly his desolate situation, & casting his eye around over the group, in a tone of deep and despairing anxiety, inquired, 'is there none who will receive me?' 'Yes, I will,' cried a man among the crowd; 'yes, poor sick stranger, I will shelter you.' Then in a lower tone he added, 'I know not whether you are deserving, but I know you are a fellow being, and in want, and for the sake of Him who died for the guilty, if not for your sake, will I be kind to you, poor young stranger.'

The man who stepped forth and proffered a home to the youth in the hour of suffering was Simon Davis, an elderly man, who resided near Crosby, and to whom the latter was a deadly enemy.—Uncle Simon, as he was called, never retaliated, and bore the many prosecutions of his vindictive neighbor, without complaint. His family consisted of himself and daughter, his only child, an affectionate girl of seventeen.

The youth heard the offer of Mr. Davis but heard no more, for overcome by his feelings and extreme illness, he fell insensible to the earth. He was conveyed to the house of his benefactor, and a physician called. Long was the struggle between life and death. Though unconscious, he called upon his mother and sister to aid him. When the youth was laid upon her bed, and she heard him calling for his sister, Lucy Davis wept and said to him, poor sick young man, your sister is far distant, and cannot hear you, I will be to you a sister. Well did this dark eyed maiden keep her promise.

At length the crisis of his disorder arrived—the day which was to decide the question of life or death. Lucy bent over him with intense anxiety, watching every expression of his features, hardly daring to breathe, so fearful was she of waking him from the only sound sleep which he had enjoyed for nine long days and nights. At length he awoke and gazed up into the face of Lucy Davis, and faintly inquired 'where am I?' There was intelligence in that look. Youth and a good constitution had obtained the mastery. Lucy felt that he was spared, and bursting into a flood of tears, rushing out of the room.

It was two weeks more before he could sit up, even for a short time. He had already acquainted them with his name and residence, but they had no curiosity to learn any further, and forbade his giving his story until he became stronger. His name was Charles Wilson, and his paternal home, Boston. A few days afterwards, when Mr. Davis was absent from home, and Lucy engaged about her household affairs, Wilson saw at the head of his bed, his pack, and recollecting something that he wanted, opened it. The first thing he saw was the identical pocket book whose loss had excited so many bitter regrets. He recollecting having placed it there the morning before he reached Brent's Prairie, but in confusion of the moment that circumstance was forgotten. He examined it and found every thing as he left it.

This discovery nearly restored him to health, but he resolved at present to confine the secret to his own bosom. It was gratifying to him to witness the entire confidence they reposed in the honor and integrity of a stranger, and the pleasure with which they bestowed favors upon one whom they supposed could make no return but thanks.

A few days after Mr. Davis left home to go to a neighboring village, expecting to be back the same day, but night came, and he did not return. So unusual was his absence, that Lucy passed a sleepless night. In the morning she watched hour after hour for his coming, and when sunset approached he was still absent, terrified at the long and unusual stay, she was setting out to procure a neighbor to go in search of him, when her parent home in sight. She ran to meet him and was bestowing upon him thousand endearing expressions of affection, when his haggard woe-begone countenance started her.

He entered, uttered not a word, but seated himself in gloomy silence. It was in vain that Lucy attempted to cheer him. After a long pause, during which a powerful struggle was going on in his feelings, he arose, took his daughter's hand and led her into the room where Wilson was seated, you shall know all said he. I am ruined; I am a beggar. In a few days I must leave this house, and this farm which I have thought my own. He proceeded to

state a few days previous, Crosby, in a moment of ungovernable malice, taunted him with being a beggar, and told him he was now in his power, and he would crush him under his feet. When Mr. Davis smiled at what he regarded only as an impotent threat, Crosby, to convince him, told him that the patent of his farm was a forged one, and that he (Crosby) knew the real owner of the land...had written to purchase it...and expected a deed in a few days. Davis immediately went home for his patent, and during his long absence had visited the land office.—Crosby was right. The patent beyond all doubt was a forged one, and the claim of Davis to the farm, not worth a farthing.

It may be proper to observe that counterfeiting soldiers' patents was a regular business in some of the Eastern cities, and hundreds have been duped.

I is not for myself, said the old man, that I grieve at this misfortune. I am advanced in life and it matters not how or where I spend the remaining days of my existence. I have a home beyond the stars, where your mother has gone before me, and where I would long since have joined her, had I not lived to protect her child, my own, affectionate Lucy. The weeping girl flung her arms around the neck of her father, and poured her tears upon his bosom. We can be happy still, said she, for I am young and can easily support us both. A new scene followed in which another individual was principal actor. I shall leave the reader to form his own opinion of it, and barely remark that at the close the old man took the hand of Lucy and Wilson, and joining them together said, my children, I cheerfully consent to your union,—though poor, with a good conscience you can be happy. I know, Charles, that you will be kind to my Lucy, for a few nights ago, when you thought that no human ear could hear you, I heard you fervently implore the blessing of heaven upon my gray hairs, and that God would reward my child for all her kindness to you. Taking down his family bible the venerable old man added, it is a season of affliction, but we are not forsaken, let us look for support to Him who has promised to sustain us. He opened the book & read, 'although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vine; the labors of the field shall yield no meat; the flocks shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stall, yet will I rejoice in the Lord; I will joy in the God of my salvation.'

Charles and Lucy knelt beside the venerable old man, and while he prayed, they wept tears of grateful emotion. It was a sleepless, but not unhappy night to the three inhabitants of the neat and cheerful dwelling they were about to leave, and go they knew not where. It was then that young Wilson learnt the real value of money—by means of it he could give a shelter to those who had kindly received him when every other door was closed up. on him.

All night long he thought of the forged patent. There were a few words dropped by Mr. Davis which he could not dismiss from his mind...that Crosby had written to the real owner of the land and obtained the promise of a deed.

It is now time for the reader to become more fully acquainted with the history of the stranger.

His father, Charles Wilson, senior, was a merchant of Boston who had acquired an immense fortune. At the close of the late war when the soldiers received from government their bounty of 160 acres of land, many of them offered their patents to Mr. Wilson for sale....Finding that they were resolved to sell them, he concluded to save them from a sacrifice of their hard earnings and purchase at a fair price all that were offered. In three years no small portion of the Military Tracts came into his possession. On the day that Charles became of age he gave him a deed of a principal part of his land in Illinois, and insisted that he should go out to see it, and if he liked the country to settle there.—Wishing him to become identified with the people he recommended his son on his arrival in the State to lay aside his broadcloth, and dress like a backwoodsman.

On the morning of his son's departure, Mr. Wilson received a letter from a man in Illinois, who had frequently written. He wished to purchase a certain quarter section at government prices, which Mr. Wilson promised he should have on those terms, provided he forwarded a certificate from the judge of the Circuit Court that the land was worth no more. The letter just received enclosed the certificate in question. Mr. Wilson had given the tract to Charles and putting the letter and certificate into his hand enjoined upon him to deed it to the writer agreeable to promise, on his arrival, you shall know all said he. I am ruined; I am a beggar. In a few days I must leave this house, and this farm which I have thought my own. He proceeded to

The remarks of Mr. Davis forcibly remind young Wilson of this incident, and on the next morning after he became acquainted with the design of Crosby, with a trembling hand he examined the certificate. It was written by Crosby, and the land he wished to purchase was the identical farm of Mr. Davis.

Astonished that his friend the judge should certify that the land was worth no more, Mr. Davis asked too see the certificate, and after a moment's examination reluctantly pronounced the signature a FORGERY.

An explanation from the young man now became necessary, and calling Lucy into the room told them his history, and laid before them a pile of patents and bank notes one after another until the amount reached thousands.

It was a day of thankful happiness to old Simon Davis and his daughter, and no less so to young Wilson.

Not long after this scene Crosby entered. His air was that of a man who has his enemy in his power and intends to trample on him. He scarcely noticed Wilson except with a look of contempt. After pouring out his maledictions upon the family, he advised them to leave immediately. The old man inquired if he would give nothing for the improvements he had made? The answer was, 'not a cent.' You certainly would not, said Wilson, drive the old man and his daughter penniless into the world?

What is that to you, replied Crosby, with a look of malice and contempt—I will answer you that question, said Wilson, and acquainted him with what the reader has already learnt. Crosby was stupefied with astonishment, but when he saw all his schemes of villainy were defeated and proof of his having committed forgery could be established, his assurance forsook him, and he threw himself upon his knees and begged first the old man, and then Lucy and Wilson to spare him.

Affected with his appeals, the latter agreed to purchase the farm upon which Crosby lived, upon condition of his instantly leaving the country. He accepted the terms and with his family fled to Texas.

Why should I spin out the narrative? Lucy and Charles were married, and a splendid mansion rose upon the farm of Mr. Davis, both loved far better the little room where she had so long watched over the sick bed of the homeless stranger. Mr. Wilson was rich, but never forgot those who were in want. Cheered by the kind and affectionate attention of his children, Old Simon Davis almost seemed to have renewed his existence. He lived many years, and long enough to tell the bright eyed son of Charles and Lucy the story of the FORGED DEED. And when he told the listening boy how his father when poor and friendless was taken home and kindly treated and in turn became their benefactor, he impressed upon the mind of his grand child that even a cup of cold water given from a pure motive 'shall not loose its reward.'

Confessions of a Murderer.

TALES OF BLOOD.

Our readers will doubtless recollect the murder of the unfortunate Silas D. Rives in Mississippi, last September. John W. Carter has been arrested as participant with one Johnson Cook, who is now in Texas. It is believed Rives had about \$10,000 upon him when murdered. Most of this Carter says Cook took with him.

Johnson Cook is a second Murrill, if Carter's account of his crimes is unclosed.

Carter states that Cook, and a man by the name of Bryant, who lives at Lake Pontchartrain, killed a man by the name of Allen, in Tallahassee, Florida, and robbed him of \$1,650 in cash.

Cook painted himself like an Indian and headed a party of Seminoles, and butchered one of the most wealthy white families on the frontiers of Florida. After killing the whole family except a young man, who stood over and fought for his sister until he was wounded by a shot from an Indian, Cook then struck an axe into his head, and left it there sticking...robbed the house of D1,100 in paper, and D70 or D80 in specie. He kept the notes and gave the Indians the silver.

Cook then went to Appalachicola Bay, and from thence to Bainbridge, Decatur county, Georgia, and in company with a Virginian, with whom he had been travelling in the stage, and supposing he had money, at Cook's instance, walked to the spring, there killed the Virginian, threw him in the river, and robbed him of D1,110...two D16 pieces of gold and three smaller pieces. This crime was committed in December 1836. From Bainbridge he returned to Columbus, Georgia, his residence.

In Tallahassee, Florida, he saw a traveller pay his bill. Discovering he had money, he told the traveller he was travelling his route and as it was a dismal road he would be glad of his company. The stranger thanked him, and they travelled about seventeen miles, when Cook proposed they should drink together, and while the stranger was drinking out of the bottle, Cook shot him through the back of the head and robbed him of about D662.

Cook, and his brother in law, Charles Hollis, killed the ferryman of the St. John's river, on the Augustine trail, a French man, and robbed him of D1,700 or D1,800, & turned the flat loose to avoid the possibility of pursuit.

Cook murdered a man not far from Tallahassee, and robbed him of D2,400 and D18 in cash.

He then went into the Indian country, and purchased a pony, and stole 17 more and hired an Indian to assist him. When he got into the white settlements, he then made the Indian drunk and cut his throat.

Cook and Capt. Minny (a celebrated pirate) went to Snake Island, understanding that a vessel was coming from Key West—murdered the crew consisting of 7 or 8 men and 3 ladies—plundered the boat of D17,000 in specie, and scuttled and sunk the vessel.

Cook was then taken in irons to Tallahassee, but was released by force, from the civil authorities, and the irons knocked off. The names of his friends are Augustus and Willis Austin, of Texas.

Cook and Capt. Minny, came across a vessel going from St. Marks to Alamon Lake, loaded with provisions; murdered the white persons on board, sold the provisions and 7 negroes which were on board, and sunk the vessel. Capt. Minny died at St. Marks last winter.

Cook then left for Columbus, Georgia, his residence, where he saw a traveller pay his bill, headed him, took deliberate aim at his gun snapped, which the stranger heard and fled.

Cook met with an acquaintance from Texas in May or June last, in Clark county, Alabama, whose name was William Green. Green told him that his old friends Augustus and Willis Austin, were then in Texas, and were anxious that Cook should go there, as they particularly needed his services.

Cook thought there was no more harm in killing a man than there was in killing a dog...did not believe there was either hell or heaven...has killed and robbed forty or fifty men, and would this winter murder and plunder as many more.

Johnson Cook is between 26 and 30 years of age, weighs about 140 pounds, has keen blue eyes, and is very narrow between the eyes, his face and hands were badly scarred with dirks and knives which he got by fighting; has been stabbed through the muscle of the arm twice, with a dirk, also in the hip; his hair is sandy, and one of his fingers are broken.

Society is deeply interested in the detection and punishment of such a villain.

THE EFFECTS OF TEA.—The facts set forth in the following communication from Dr. John Burdell, an eminent and successful Dentist of this city, are worthy of deliberate and earnest attention. That they are facts, no one who knows Dr. Burdell, as we know him, will hesitate for a moment to believe.—[New York Whig.]

Although almost every person in the community will readily admit that the use of tea tends to derange and prostrate the nervous energies of the system, yet at the same time such persons continue the use of it. So much has been said and written in reference to the deleterious effects of tea on animal life, that I will not trouble you by repeating the statements of others, but will give you the result of my own experience. It is a law of the animal economy, that stimulants and excitants invariably result in a corresponding depression or absence of such stimulants or excitants...the nerves being the recipients of the injury in both cases.

During an extensive dental practice I have had an opportunity of observing the condition of those of my patrons who are in the habit of drinking strong tea, and I have found that such persons have weak, irritable and sensitive nerves. In many cases I have been obliged to discontinue my operations, owing to the extreme delicacy and irritability of the nervous system. This led me to make some experiments, the result of which I now present to the public.

I took a pound of young hyson tea, and after steeping it in soft water, boiled it down to half a pint—this I applied to such nerves in the tooth as required to be destroyed in order to prevent sensibility there, and thus enable me to operate on the tooth without pain to the patient.

The experiment was completely success-

ful, proving clearly to my mind the poisonous qualities of tea; as, heretofore, many deists have been in the practice of using arsenic for the same purpose which determined me to try the effects of tea on animal life.

I then procured a rabbit, of about three months old, and kept it without food a sufficient length of time to leave the stomach empty, then gave it ten drops of the decoction, holding its head in a position to cause the fluid to enter the stomach. The animal appeared to be somewhat exhilarated for the space of three or four minutes, then laid down on its side and began moaning as if in great distress, and in about ten minutes from the time of my administering the dose its struggles ended in death, the limbs being distended and very stiff.

I also tried the effects of tea on a young cat, of the same age, after making another decoction similar to the first, but rather more powerful, as I boiled it down to a gill, which resulted in the same way, but in a shorter time, as the animal ceased to breathe in less than three minutes, although the dose was not as large as I gave the rabbit being but eight drops.

J. B.

SPAIN

Our letters from Bayonne of the 23d ult. bring no fresh particulars of the late sanguinary occurrences in the insurgent provinces. It was said, that on the 19th a number of other superior officers, amongst whom were colonel Aguer, and the parish priest of Dalo, were put to death at Estella. Don Carlos, who, it appears, knew nothing of these executions, had on being apprised thereof transferred his head-quarters to Alzazara, where all the troops stationed along the frontier had been ordered to join him, for the purpose of marching on Estella. A letter from this last mentioned town of the 19th states, that the secretary of Generals Garcia and Oger, the commander of the 12th battalion of Navarre, had been arrested. The colonel of the 10th, and a chief of squadron, against whom warrants were issued, had effected their escape. A French officer attached to the staff of General Maroto was said to have been stopped at Urdach, and brought back to Estella. Don Carlos had superseded General Valdespina in the War Department, and named the Duke of Grana in his stead.

The account of the execution of a number of Carlist officers by Maroto, the commander in chief of Don Carlos, is confirmed. The Don had issued a proclamation declaring Maroto a traitor, and Maroto, in his turn had sent forth a bulletin addressed to the army, in which he represents his royal master as little better than an idiot, the slave of profligate courtiers. The impression was becoming general that Don Carlos had lost the confidence of the army, and that a conspiracy had been set on foot among his followers to compel him to abdicate his pretensions in favor of his son, and thus pave the way for a general peace by means of the marriage of Queen Isabella and her royal cousin. It is added that Estero is at the bottom of this plot, which is in course of rapid development.

The execution or rather murder of the generals is ascribed to a struggle for power between them and Maroto, in which they were likely to prove successful. Don Carlos is said to have been ignorant of the murder until after it was accomplished.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The payment of the indemnification by Mexico is said, in private letters received at New Orleans, to be guaranteed by England. These letters also say that France herself bears the expenses of the hostile operations, retaining, however, certain pieces of cannon heretofore mounted in the castle.

The indemnification of the Frenchmen who have been expelled, since the commencement of hostilities, is said to have been settled by Mr. Pakingham at £200,000.

Great rejoicings took place at Vera Cruz when it was known that the treaty had been signed; but some doubts were entertained whether it would be ratified by the Mexican congress.

UPPER CANADA.

[From the Kingston Chronicle.] A friend has kindly favoured us with a letter from a gentleman at Toronto, dated 26th March, 1839.

A most diabolical plot has been discovered. Major McGrath was examining the kits of the non-commissioned officers and men belonging to his troop, when a roll of paper attracted his notice; on opening it he discovered what he thought to be a plan of a building. Turning to the Sergeant in whose kit he found the roll, he said, 'What is this?' The man looked confused, and answered—'I know what it is, an enemy has done it.' This induced him to search further, and he found several letters from persons on the other side of the line, the substance of which my informant (who is good authority) states to be as follows:—

The Sergeant was to procure keys belonging to the Receiver-General's and Land Offices, &c. for which he was to receive £100 each. He was also offered the sum of £400 if he would manage to be placed on guard on a particular night, at the Government house, and inform their friends which room the 'Old Gentleman occupied.' Another letter states, that the impression of the key of the bank of Upper Canada, which had been forwarded, was injured, and that the bearer of the letter would fur-

nish him with a prepared wax on which he was to obtain another impression. He was advised, if he was on guard at the Government house when it was fired, to allow his own house to be burned with it, as it would remove suspicion, and he would get pay for it. These letters were brought to him by a woman, to whose stay they had been stitched.

The scoundrel is said to have many accomplices in town. He is now undergoing private examination in the Council Office. He was a private in the Dragoon Guards at home.

[From the Toronto Patriot.]

We have received a Monroe (Michigan) Gazette, giving long details of a sumptuous dinner and ball, given at the Macomb-St House, Monroe, by the citizens, to express their gratification of the safe return of Thel, Brophy, and Dodge, who escaped from our Fortresses of Kingston and Quebec. With the paper came a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

Monroe, Michigan, March 12th, 1839.

My Dear Sir, I think I cannot give you better evidence of the delusion under which you labor, as to the extinction of the sympathetic feeling on the frontier, than you will find in the account of the dinner given to the unhanged brigands at this place the other day.—The character of the men who got up the dinner is conclusive:—

General Humphrey, commissioner of Internal Improvements, rich.

Thurber, Lawyer.

Colonel Henry Smith, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, late captain in the United States Army.

D. A. Noble, lawyer—partner of Senator Wing.

Wadsworth, lawyer.

D. B. Miller, a wealthy merchant who went to Toronto when Dodge was there to shampoo Sir Francis Head, ... in fact they are the leading men of Monroe county, and amongst the most prominent in the State.

If Ministers knew the character of the influence which is so quietly and effectually at work, they would not be lulled by the 'Syren Song of Peace.' You may depend on seeing patriot movements, unless the Maine difficulties bring about a national collision, ... on that they now rest their fondest hopes.

Yours Truly, —

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FREELIGSBURG, APRIL 16, 1839.

The following article from the Montreal Herald, of the 8th instant, is not deserving of a passing notice, but we quote it, that the inhabitants of the county of Missisquoi, and more especially, the clergy, magistracy and captains of militia, may have an opportunity of perusing the remarks which the editor has thought proper to make, touching not only their public but their private characters. We defy the editor of the Herald to point out a more scurrilous attack upon any portion of the loyal population of Lower Canada, in any number of the most seditious journals which have been suppressed, or in any speech emanating from the most prominent traitor which this province has produced. His assertions are false—without the slightest foundation—and we defy him to name 'disinterested individuals upon the spot,' who will be willing to acknowledge having given him such information; but unless he does, this malicious attempt to brand a whole community as 'blackguards,' must rest at his own door.

But to the article—'read, mark, and inwardly digest.'

We are sorry to observe that the Missisquoi Standard has, for some time, systematically attacked the character of Lieutenant Colonel Williams, an old and distinguished officer at present engaged on particular service at Missisquoi Bay. We have hitherto refrained from noticing these base and unwarrantable attacks, because we were aware that they had their origin in a petty and a paltry feeling against the Colonel, on account of his being a strict disciplinarian, and because he would not lend himself to sanction certain appointments of incompetent individuals, nor pay Her Majesty's money to some who had not wrought for it. For this honest, straight forward conduct, he has incurred the displeasure of his High Mightiness the editor of the Standard, who appears to be one of those disappointed individuals to be found in every community with souls so infinitesimally small, as altogether to be unworthy of notice, were it not that like blue bottle flies, they annoy without stinging. As a matter of course, the Montreal Courier endorses the attack of the Standard on Colonel Williams to its fullest extent, and oddly enough says, 'he may and for aught we know, is a gentleman and a good soldier.' Now we should like to know what higher character a man could possibly possess, for these two attributes include every thing that can possibly be required in the situation to which Sir John Colborne has appointed him, but we shrewdly guess that it is because he is both a gentleman and a good soldier, that a faction has been formed to blast his character and attempt to diminish his usefulness. Perhaps those who object to the Colonel on account of the qualities for which we admire him, would prefer a blackguard and a bad soldier, as being more suited to their

tastes, their interest and their every day bads of life, but we are assured by individuals on the spot, who cannot have the slightest interest in misinforming us & who are perfectly disinterested, that the conduct of Colonel Williams has uniformly been such as to command the highest praise, and that he has never been found flinging from his duty, or sparing in his individual exertions to fulfil the objects of his appointment. We have said thus much, because we felt unwilling that the character of a gentleman and a good soldier should suffer from the misrepresentations of individuals who happen to have newspapers under their control but who are much more competent for less important duties than those they at present attempt to discharge.

One WHO HAS NOT LOST HIS NOSE.

County Missisquoi, 12th April, 1839.

Copper Currency.—We publish the following for general information, —

Montreal, March 25, 1829

Sir,—In obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Governor General, I have considered the question proposed by the Clerks of the Peace, touching the Ordinance of the Governor and council of this Province, entitled, 'An Ordinance to prevent the fraudulent manufacture, importation or circulation of spurious copper and brass coin,' and have now the honor of reporting, that I am of opinion that no copper coin issued from the mint of the United Kingdom, is prohibited by the Ordinance, 2d, Vict. cap. 5, or in any way affected thereby; and that any person may tender and receive any such coin, without in any wise, infringing the provisions of this said Ordinance. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

C. R. OGDEN, Attorney General.

Major Goldie, civil Secretary.

London correspondence of the Quebec Gazette, Feb 23, 1839

The Report of Lord Durnam has attracted very great attention from nearly all classes in the city. It is held to be a document of the first importance, and the ministry, on the whole are, you may rely on it, well pleased with it, though from circumstances I need not advert to, they still treat his lordship with coolness. The debates, upon the affairs of Canada, are looked for with considerable interest.

Mr Labouchere is to be Under Secretary for the colonies. With all the faults Lord Normanby possesses, he will, I think, be an active, industrious and assiduous Colonial Secretary. In a first visit to the British American Colonial Association, just had, his lordship expressed himself in warm terms upon the necessity of every exertion to promote the welfare of the colonies.

By a General Order, dated the 4th instant, the following corps, now embodied for general service, are placed on the secondary footing from the 15th instant, but will receive pay and gratuity to the 30th instant: —

1. Hemmingford Loyal Volunteers.
2. 1st Company St. John's Volunteers.
3. Odelltown Loyal Volunteers.
4. Blairfandis Loyal Volunteers.
5. Missisquoi Borderers.
6. Noyan Loyal Volunteers.
7. Henryville Loyal Volunteers.
8. Clarecaville Rangers.
9. Eastern Volunteer Company.
10. Queen's Montreal Rangers.
11. British American Rifle Company.
12. Sherbrooke Troop of Cavalry.
13. Hatley Loyal Volunteers.
14. Stanstead Volunteer Company.
15. Huntington Loyal Volunteers.
16. Chateauguay Loyal Volunteers.
17. Beaubarnois Loyal Volunteers.
18. St. Eustache Loyal Volunteers.
19. Eastern Township Loyal Volunteers.
20. Coteau Loyal Rangers.
21. Queen's Volunteers.
22. Quebec Volunteer Artillery.
23. Quebec Highland Volunteer Company.

24. St. Ann's Troop of Cavalry.

25. Three Rivers Loyal Volunteers.

26. Kennebec Loyal Rangers.

We understand that the present local force stationed on the frontier, consisting of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, Queen's Light Dragoons, and col. Dyer's battalion, is to be retained on actual service for another year.

The Boundary Negotiation.—The Richmond Enquirer states on the authority of a gentleman from England, that the British Ministers have caused to be printed at the Queen's press in London, to be laid before Parliament, the documents which relate to the boundary question. They were printed in volumes A and B, the latter containing the correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston.

The Enquirer appears to give credit to the assertion published some time since by the London Bankers' Circular, that the British Government have determined to send out Commissioners, invested with full powers to make an exchange of land, &c.

Sir Francis Head.—Sir Francis Head has published a narrative of his government in Upper Canada, long extracts from which are published in some of the London papers—and certainly it is one of the drolliest documents that ever fell under our consideration. We shall copy from it, as soon as possible, some of the choicest bits. At present we can give only the opening paragraphs of the 'history of my appointment.'

'It had blown almost a hurricane from S. S. W.—the sheep in Romney Marsh had huddled together in groups—the cattle, afraid to feed, were still standing with their tails to the storm... I had been all day imured in New Romney with the board of guardians of the Marsh Union; and though, several times, my horse had been nearly blown off the road, I had managed to return to my lodgings at Cranbrook; and with my head full of the unions, parishes, magistrates, guardians, relieving officers,

and paupers of the county of Kent, like Amon Hassan, I had retired to rest, and for several hours had been fast asleep, when, about midnight, I was suddenly awakened by the servant of my lodging, who with a letter in one hand, and in the other a tall candle, illuminated an honest countenance, not altogether free from alarm, but very informed me, that a King's Officer had come after me.'

What could possibly be the master in the work-house of this busy world I could not clearly conceive; however, sitting up in my bed, I opened the letter, which to my utter astonishment, was from the Secretary of State for the colonies, expressing a wish that I should accept the government of Upper Canada; and that, if possible, I would call upon him with my answer, at half-past eight the following morning, as at nine o'clock he was to set out for Brighton, to see the King.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA. J. COLBORNE.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir JOHN COLBORNE, G. C. B., G. C. H., Governor General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of North America, and of the Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the third and fourth years of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad,' it was among other things enacted, that it should be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of any of the British Possessions in America, respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, for the time being from time to time, to diminish and increase by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places of Entry, which were then or might thereafter be appointed in such provinces, for the entry of goods brought or imported by land, or inland navigation, into such British Possessions in America, from any adjoining foreign country, the said goods being such as might lawfully be imported by sea into such Possession from such country; and whereas it has been shewn that it is expedient to make and constitute Philipsburg, in the County of Missisquoi, in the Province of Lower Canada, a Port or place of Entry for the entry of goods brought or imported by land or inland navigation, into such British Possessions in America, from the said United States of America, the said goods being such as may lawfully be imported by sea into the said Province from the United States of America; NOW THEREFORE, I, the said Sir John Colborne, being the Governor of the said Province, do, by this my Proclamation, and by virtue of the said power in the said Act contained, declare make and constitute Philipsburg aforesaid, in the said Province of Lower Canada, to be a Port or place of Entry for the entry of goods brought or imported by land or inland navigation into the said Province of Lower Canada, from the said United States of America, the said goods being such as may lawfully be imported by sea into the said Province from the said United States of America; and I do further with the advice and consent of the said Executive Council, order and direct that a Custom House be, and the same is by these presents, established at Philipsburg aforesaid being a Port or place of Entry in the behalf aforesaid, for all lawful purposes whatsoever.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Government House, in the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

D. DALY.

Secretary of the Province.

The following is the District General Order which was issued by the command of his Excellency Sir John Harvey, in permitting the Militia and volunteer Forces of New Brunswick, to return to their homes, in consequence of the temporary arrangements entered into with the Government of the United States, on the subject of the disputed territory.

Woodstock, March 27, 1839.

District General Order.

The Governor of the State of Maine having issued orders for the immediate withdrawal of the armed Militia Force from the Disputed Territory, Major General Sir John Harvey is happy to permit the return to their homes, of the Militia and Volunteer Forces of this Province, of whose services he had felt it proper to avail himself during the late border differences; the arrangements for their disbandment, and the period to which they are to be paid up, will be promulgated in a Militia General Order. In making this communication the Major General and Lieutenant Governor desires to express to the whole of the Provincial Force now on duty, the high degree of satisfaction which he has derived from the reports which have been made to his Excellency of their general exemplary conduct, and particularly of the desire which has been very generally manifested by them to avail themselves of gaining a knowledge of their military duties, under the instruction of Officers & Non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's service—whose willing attention and unwearied patience in affording

that instruction, will, the Lieutenant Governor is persuaded, be gratefully remembered by the Militia of this Province.

To her Majesty's Regular Troops, the Major General tenders his sincere thanks, for their general excellent conduct, & for the cheerfulness with which they have met the discomfort and inconvenience inseparable from military movements in such a climate and at such a season of the year; and the fact of their having continued in so perfectly healthy a state, the Major General is justified in imputing wholly to their uniform steadiness, sobriety and good conduct, and to their unshaken determination to do their duty to their Queen and country.

The zeal, judgment, and ability evinced by Lieut. Col. Maxwell, claim the Major General's warmest thanks, which he likewise begs to offer to the Officers commanding corps and detachments—to the several Officers in commands of detached posts—to the Staff and Departmental Officers and to all who, by their zealous exertions and excellent arrangements have continued to the soldiers comfort and efficiency, and consequently, to the promotion of the objects of the service for which the troops have been assembled.

The Major General cannot allow the Forces under Colonel Goldie to return to Canada, without tendering to the colonel and the Officers and the Soldiers of the XIth Regiment and Royal Artillery under his command his cordial thanks for their zealous cooperation in a service which has subjected them to a long and arduous winter movement.

By command,
SAMUEL TRYON, A. D. C.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We publish below the whole series of the Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in relation to the Legislative Union of both Provinces. We formerly published that portion of the Resolutions in question, which admit, on the part of the Assembly, the abstract necessity of the Union, and proclaim its desire that the measure should be carried into effect without delay, as the only measure capable of securing the peace and prosperity of both Provinces together with their permanent connection with the mother country. Of these Resolutions, thus adopted we expressed our unqualified approbation, convinced as we are, and have always been, that this Union is the only sure foundation upon which the true interests of these Provinces can ever be established.

But we must confess, that it was with no considerable disappointment and surprise we perused the subsequent portion of the Resolutions of the Sister Province, containing, as they do, the conditions upon which it is disposed to come into the measure of the Union. This was impolitic, because, after admitting the general necessity of the Union, nothing could be more unstatesmanlike than to fix practical conditions and terms to an abstract proposition, founded upon the interests of both Provinces. And it was ungenerous, because the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada are not at present in a situation to contend legislatively for their rights, as involved in the proposed conditions. And besides, it ought to be remembered, that although the primary object of the proposed Union, is the improvement & promotion of the real interests of the provinces themselves, yet the general interests of the Empire are equally, if not to a still greater extent, concerned in the accomplishment of the measure; and that, when the Imperial Parliament comes to legislate upon it, such general interests will not be forgotten. Nevertheless, there are but few of the conditions to which we have alluded, that are of such an objectionable character as to operate against the adoption of the proposed Union; and we are certain that many of them will form a part of any Union Bill that may be introduced into Parliament. As to those which are really objectionable and obnoxious to the opinions which prevail both here and in the mother country, Upper Canada must be taught to modify them, if she expects to derive any benefit from the Union. The Imperial Parliament is a liberal as well as an august tribunal, that, in legislating for us, will not tolerate injustice to either party. If it will adopt the Union, as we hope and trust it will, as the only means of re-establishing peace and good government in the country, it will do so on fair and equitable terms, to which both parties must submit with every possible good grace. We would, therefore, fain hope, that whoever may be sent to England to represent the views of Upper Canada on this important measure, may not be instructed to insist upon the conditions in question; but, on the contrary, that trifling and immaterial objections may be suffered to yield to the pressing necessity of a great and healing measure.

Saturday, 23rd March 1839.
Resolved—That, during the last Session of the Legislature, a series of Resolutions was adopted by this house, attributing the chief causes of the evils under which these Provinces have suffered, to the injudicious division of Canada into two Provinces, which with an Address dated 26th February, 1838, were transmitted to the home Government, praying for the adoption of such measures as would carry the same into effect.

Resolved—That the experience of the past year confirms this house in the opinion then expressed and they are still of the same opinion, that a United Legislature for the Canadas, on the terms then proposed, is indispensable; and that further delay

must prove ruinous to the best interests of the Canadas.

Resolved—That as measures deeply affecting the future interests of this Province, are now pending before the Imperial Parliament, it is of the utmost importance that one or more authorized Agents, deputed by this house, should proceed forthwith to England to represent the true interests and opinions of Her Majesty's faithful subjects residing in Upper Canada.

Wednesday 27th March, 1839.

Resolved—That in reference to the resolutions of this House on the subject of a Legislative Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, this House is distinctly opposed to that measure, unless the conditions as embodied in the following resolutions be fully carried out in an Act to be passed by the Imperial Legislature for that purpose:

1st Resolved—That in the event of the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the seat of Government should be within the present boundary of Upper Canada.

2d Resolved—That that portion of Lower Canada lying East of Madawaska and South of the St. Lawrence, consisting of the counties of Gaspe, Bonaventure, & Rimouski, be attached to the Province of New Brunswick.

3d. Resolved—That a proper qualification for members of the Legislative council and House of Assembly be fixed upon by the Act of Union.

4th. Resolved—That the Act of Union not to make void any of the appointments of the present Legislative council, in full confidence that future appointments will be made in such manner from the different Districts, as best to secure the commercial, agricultural and general interests of the Province.

5th Resolved—That the number of Members to be returned to serve in the House of Assembly, be as follows:

From Lower Canada—50 Members.

From Upper Canada, as at present. That the Elective Franchise in counties be confined to those who hold their lands in free and common socage, from and after a time to be settled by the Imperial Parliament, not later than the year 1845, and that it be strongly urged on the Imperial Parliament to pass immediate measures for facilitating the change of tenure in Lower Canada so as to extend to them the exercise of the elective Franchise with as little delay as possible.

6th. Resolved—That a new division of Lower Canada into two counties be made by the Governor in council of that Province so as to provide for the election of such number of members, as, together with the members from cities and towns, make up the number to be returned from Lower Canada.

7th. Resolved—That the English language be spoken and used in the Legislature, courts of Justice, & in all other public proceedings.

8th. Resolved—That the courts of Appeal and Impeachment be established with in the United Province.

9th. Resolved—That the surplus revenue of the Post Office, together with the casual and territorial, and every other branch of revenue, be placed under the control of the Legislature.

10th Resolved—That, until otherwise provided for by the joint Legislature, the courts and laws to remain as at present.

11th. Resolved—That the debt of both Provinces shall be chargeable to the revenues of the United Province.

12th Resolved—That the local Legislature have power to originate duties, or reduce them from time to time, as they may deem necessary and advisable, subject however to restrictions similar to those of 42nd section of 31st Geo III, chap. 31, respecting certain local Acts.

13th. Resolved—That with the above exceptions the principles of our constitution as contained in 21 Geo. II, chap. 31 remain inviolate.

14th. Resolved—That there be two commissioners appointed to proceed to England on the part of this House, and that Sir Allan N. MacNab, Speaker of this House and William Hamilton Merritt Esquire, M.P. for the county of Hadimand, be the said commissioners.

It is stated in the British colonist of the 3d instant that on the preceding day, the Resolutions sent up from the Assembly, on the subject of the Union, were discussed in the Legislative council in a committee of the whole; and the committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

It would appear, from the Kingston Chronicle, that on the next discussion, on the 3d the Union Question was lost, by a majority of two. It was a thin house eighteen Members only being present.

Cause of Quarrel—'I wish I owned all the pasture land in the world,' said Bob. 'Well, I wish I owned all the cattle in the world, said Ned. 'How could you feed them?' asked Bob. 'I'd turn them into your pasture,' said Ned. 'No you wouldn't.' 'Yes I would.' 'No you wouldn't.' 'Yes I would.' 'You shant l' 'I shall!' And then came to fistfights—and O! how they did fight.

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CHEAPER THAN EVER.

PERSONS wishing to purchase Goods very cheap will do well to call upon the subscriber, where the remaining stock of Goods belonging to the late firm of Joseph H. Munson & Co. will be sold very low for CASH, to close the concern.

PHILIPSBURG, April 16, 1839. D. T. R. NYE.

Notice.

Those persons who have unsettled accounts with the estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. & Consort, are for the last time in this way, called upon to adjust them; and those indebted to said estate, (particular contracts excepted) are notified that unless payment is immediately made they will be called upon in a more expensive and efficient manner.

SAMUEL WOOD, J. C. AMBERLIN, Executors.

Frontier Light Infantry, 10th Battalion Embodied Militia, Dorchester Provincial Dragoons, Corps of Guides, Voltigeurs, Militia Artillery and Dragoons, Commissariat Voyageurs, JAMES H. KERR, Agent.

Quebec, St. Louis Heights, Dec. 29, 1838.

Notice.

The Officers, non commissioned Officers and Privates of the following Corps of Militia who served during the Late War with the United States, or the Representatives of such among them as are deceased, may have their claims urged to satisfactory issue by the undersigned, who will, in no case make a charge on a claim unless he be successful in causing its being liquidated by the Government. All letters to him to be post paid.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, & 6th Battalions Embodied Militia, Frontier Light Infantry, 10th Battalion, Township Militia, Dorchester Provincial Dragoons, Corps of Guides, Voltigeurs, Militia Artillery and Dragoons, Commissariat Voyageurs.

QUEBEC, St. Louis Heights, Dec. 29, 1838.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that all Persons having claims against the estate of the late Joel Rollins of Stanbridge, deceased, are requested to present the same to Seneca Page, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are notified also to settle the same with him. He will attend to said settlements and examination of claims on the 2nd Monday of February and each succeeding Monday during February and March, at the house of Mr. Levi Stevens, in Dunham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, as I have employed him to do, and transact the said business for me; and his (Mr. Page's) Receipt shall be good and conclusive in favor of all persons indebted, and his allowance in writing shall be considered good so far as the same liquidates any balances against the said estate.

ELIZABETH HAYKES, Testrix, to the estate and minor children.

Stanbridge, Feb 4th, 1839.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

In all cases of Costiveness, Dispersion, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflammatory, Fevers and Agues, obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS,

Missiskoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Missiskoui Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

Goods;

which, together with their former stock, make their assortments complete.

They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS,

Missiskoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

Cash paid for Flax Seed.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 2000 Bushels, merchantable.

Flax Seed;

Delivered at his store, Missiskoui Bay. W. W. SMITH, December, 1838.

Patent Potable Scales.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 2000 Bushels Liverpool Salt just received per Schooner Cynthia, and for Sale very low

From the Naval and Military Magazine
AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

The regiment into which Capt. Leslie had exchanged before his marriage, was ordered into Belgium. Walter longed for glory; and Helen his young wife, was too sensible to pain him by unavailing regrets even on their parting she had striven not to unman him; and when the first natural grief was over, she took her station at the small window of the Inn, which commanded a view of the scene of action. Could an uninterested observer have gazed upon the plain of Waterloo at that moment, it must have appeared a splendid pageant. But Helen thought how many ere sunset would have gone to their final account, and she shuddered at the thought that perhaps her Walter might be among the number.

The distant cannonading told that already the work of death had commenced. Several random shots had struck the Inn, and warned the inmates to shelter in the barn. With them did Helen sit during that long day, sad and silent yet with the same confidence in God's protection that had always marked her character. She could have smiled at the volatility of her companions, who never ceased speaking, in a mixture of bad French and Flemish. But it made her only more sad; she felt that she was indeed among strangers. Oh, the agony of suspense the fear of hearing that Walter was among the fallen! Her beauty and girlish appearance, added to the knowledge that her husband was in the field of battle gave her an interest in the eyes of her companions, and many were the hopes they expressed in French, that Capt. Leslie might return in safety. The day passed, twilight succeeded, followed by the almost immediate darkness, which characterized a continental summer; and still Helen sat in all the agony of suspense. The action had ceased; random firings succeeded the constant and fearful din of war; yet still Capt. Leslie returned not. She was aroused from the state of stupor into which she had fallen by the sound of approaching footsteps; and some soldiers entered the barn, bearing a wounded officer. It was with scarcely definable feelings that poor Helen discovered it was not her husband, but a young officer of the same regiment. For a few minutes any other feeling seemed lost in the anxious affections necessary for the severe wound of the sufferer. Helen had, fortunately, provided every thing necessary; with the kindest gentleness she dressed the sufferer's wounds, and then attempted to restore him to consciousness; her efforts were successful. Aided by the people of the inn, she succeeded in making him swallow a restorative; and in a short time he was able to thank the gentle hand which had ministered unto him.

Helen with eager earnestness exclaimed, 'Walter! where is he?' Mr. Grant turned his head away. He could not bear the sight of the agony he knew his answer must inflict: 'Speak! in mercy tell me that Leslie is safe!' Helen paused a moment, and then continued, 'I know it all, Walter is dead!' There was a frightful calmness in her manner, no tear escaped her. 'Did you see him fall?' she said at length, 'tell me all, it will do me good; I feel as if tears would cool this scorching pain,' she said, pressing her hand to her bosom.

Mr. Grant complied. He felt that tears would relieve. 'I was at his side,' said he a moment before he fell. He had taken a small pocket bible from his breast...had pressed it to his lips...' Helen covered her face with her hands. 'It was the Bible I gave him on our wedding day?' she gasped 'tell me, tell me all.' 'If I fall, Grant, give this to my wife,' he said. I laughed at his forebodings. 'You will return,' said, 'to tell her of the events of this day.' Before he could reply we were summoned to action. A few minutes after a shot struck him, and he fell! Helen burst into an agony of tears, and for some minutes continued silent; at length her resolution seemed to be taken. She came to the couch upon which Mr. Grant was lying, and begged him to describe the spot where her husband fell. She received the description in silence. A few minutes after she had stolen from the small inn yard, and stood alone on the spot where she had last seen her husband.

Helen was in years a mere child; and there had been a time when she would have shuddered at a recital of the horrors through which she now passed with a trembling step, though with an undaunted heart; but what will not love in woman undertake? 'God has as much power to protect me here,' she thought as the distant firing caught her ear, and caused her for a moment to pause, as in a crowded room! The thought of 'what she had to live for?' rendered her for a moment incapable of proceeding; then silently imploring strength from God, she persevered.

What a scene of horror presented itself to her! The spot, where a few hours before she gazed on the brilliant ranks of the contending armies, was now occupied by the dead or dying. Occasionally a wounded horse dashed wildly among heaps of wounded. There were a party employed in stripping the dead....at her approach they looked up and for a moment a superstitious dread crossed their minds. Her white dress made them suppose her a ghost, and when convinced of their mistake, they let her pass unmolested, observing with an oath, that she was seeking perhaps for her lover. Helen passed on. As she approached the spot described by Grant, she examined earnestly the faces of the dead. She was almost beginning to despair when, beneath a

heap of slain, an outstretched arm caught her attention. On one of the fingers was a ring, one of her first gifts to him. With trembling hand she put down the small lantern she had brought, and removed the slain. It was, indeed, her husband who lay there; she raised him, and the head fell back upon her shoulders. Approaching footsteps alarmed her: they were those of two men of her husband's regiment. One of them explained that they had followed her at Mr. Grant's desire. Between them was the body of Capt. Leslie borne into the inn at Mont St. Jean.

A surgeon was then dressing the wound of Mr. Grant, and his immediate attention was given to Leslie. Helen stood with her husband's hand clasped in hers, with a calmness which was more affecting than the most violent agitation could have been. Bruised as Leslie was, there was no wound to be found. The surgeon placed a glass before his lips....then exclaimed with an interest he had not often felt, 'He still lives!'

The effect of joy is often more acute than that of grief. Helen gazed for a moment wildly round, then sank on the floor in a state of insensibility. Hours passed before she recovered consciousness. When she did, she found that it was not a dream. Leslie still lived. The shot which had struck him down was found imbedded in the Bible which he had but a moment before thrust into the breast of his coat. But had it not been for the timely assistance of his wife, he must have perished. He was saved almost by a miracle from being crushed to death; fortunately, however, the spot on which he fell was hollow, and he is still alive.

The incidents of this sketch are strictly true. Those who have visited — must have seen the small bible, which is regarded by the family with feelings of the deepest veneration. It is still kept under a case, and will for ever perpetuate the heroism of the soldier's bride at Waterloo.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance Is. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year Is. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

H. T. Robinson, Frost Village, Shefford. S. & S. Reid, Stanstead. C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt. Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham. P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford. Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill. Elisha Cresset, St. Armand. W. W. Smith, P. M. Phillipsburg. Galloway Frelingh, Bedford. P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham. Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville. Jacob Cook, P. M., Bromé. P. H. Knowlton, Bromé. Samuel Wood, Farnham. Whipple Wells, Farnham. Wm. Hickok, Cooksville. Henry Bright, Sutton. Levi A. Cuit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississauga Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, at the office in Frelingh, all payments must be made.

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for £4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Ruitier, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for £2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Ruitier, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same.

P. COWAN.
Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Frelingh, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississauga, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRE.

11th May, 1838.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



THE subscriber has taken the house owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Frelingh, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage.

WM. HICKOK.

Cooksville, July 3, 1838.

New School Books.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, (at wholesale or retail,) a general assortment of school and miscellaneous books. Among them may be found,

Huntington's new school Geography and Atlas

do Introduction to do.

do Village School Geography for beginners.

Comstock's com. School Philosophy.

do do Astronomy, (a cheap work for common schools.)

Adams's Thompson's Colburn's, and Emerson's Arithmetics.

Porter's Rhetorical Reader

Emerson's 1st 2d & 3d class Readers

Olney's, Malt-Brun's, Parley's & Halls Geography

Kirkam's Smith's & Greenleaf's Gram-

mar

Parley's 1st 2d 3d Book of History

Leavitt's Easy Lessons in Reading.

do Sequel to do do

Walker's Dictionary.

Worcester's do. Webster's do.

Murray's English Reader.

Emerson's and Webster's Spelling books.

Levzac's French Grammar.

Neugent's French Dictionary.

Palmer's Perini's Tables.

Ainsworth Latin Dictionary.

Adam's Gould's, Latin Grammar.

Jacobs Latin Reader.

Cooper's and Gould's Virgil.

Mrs. Lincoln's Botany.

Burritt's Geography of the Heavens.

Bibles of all sizes, Testaments.

Rollins' Ancient History.

Josephus' Works Memoirs of Han-

nah More.

Hannah More's Works.

Barnes' Notes on the New Testament.

Village Testament Hymn Books.

Prayer Books, Handel and Haydn,

and Boston Academy's collection of Music.

History of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Shakespear's Work Brown's Concor-

dance.

Slates Pencils Wafers Sealing Wax.

Water colors, Maps of the Western

States.

Visiting cards Card cases.

Also a general assortment of

Sunday School Books.

Almanacs for 1839, Toy Books, &c.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine, and buy if they like the prices.

JAMES RUSSEL

With which, with their former stock makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Dry Goods,

Wet and Dry Groceries,

Crockery,

Glass and Hardware,

Cast Steel, Nails,

Nail Rods,

Drugs and Medicines,

&c. &c.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice.

In accordance with this view, he has opened

RUBLEE & BOWEN

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at the store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berk, shire Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods consisting of

Dry Goods,

Wet and Dry Groceries,

Crockery,

Glass and Hardware,

Cast Steel, Nails,

Nail Rods,

Drugs and Medicines,

&c. &c.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice.

In accordance with this view, he has opened

RUBLEE & BOWEN

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

ABRAM SEE.

St. Armand East, Feb. 4 1839.

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting...in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.

Frelingh, May, 1838.

Education.

A N Academy will be opened at Waterloo, Co. of Shefford, on the last day of January next, at the residence of the Rev. A. Balfour, Episcopal Minister of that place; where young gentlemen may receive an English, Mercantile, Classical, Mathematical or scientific education.

Boarders could be conveniently accommodated in the village...a few at the parsonage House

For particulars apply to the principal, if by letter 'post paid.'

Waterloo, 12th Dec 1838

Bark.

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber,

PLINY WOODBURY

Opposite the Court House,

St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1838